Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8:15-" The Sorcerer." BOOTH'S THEATES-S-" Odette."
DALT'S THEATES-S:15-"Our English Friend." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-" Two Orphans." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Mighty Dollar." BAYERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-"Fritz." BENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-" lolauthe." NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" White Slave." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min

THALLA THEATRE-8-" The Chimes of Normandy." THE CASINO-S-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-" The Restraus." WALLACK'S THEATRE-S-Old Heads and Young Hearts WINDSON THEATRE-8-" Humpty Dumpty."

## Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMBATS-3d Page-6th column. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-5th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page-4th cetumb. BOARD AND ROOMS-3d Page-2d column. Business Chances-3d Page-3d column. Business Notices-1th Page-1st column. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES-3d Page-3d column. CORPORATION NOTICES-3d Page-3d column. DANCING ACADEMIES-3d Page-4th column DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-5th and 6th columns. Dress Making-3d Page-2d column. Financial-7th Page-3d and 4th column. HELP WANTED-3d Page-2d column. INSTRUCTION-3d Page-3d and 4th columns. LACTURES AND MEETINGS-3d Page-6th column. MINING-7th Page-3d column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-Sta Page-5th and 6th columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-3d Page-6th columns. SEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—3d column. OCEAN STEAMERS—6th Page—3d column. REAL ESTATE-3d Page-1st and 2d columns. SALES BY AUCTION-3d Page-6th column. PAVINGS BANKS-7th Page-4th and 5th columns. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-3d Page-2d column

SPECIAL NOTICES-5/A Page-6th column STEAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS-3d Page-4th and 5th columns.
TRACHERS-3d Page-4th column.

business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

\$100,000 worth Furniture Coverings and Drisperies just opened in all the new designs and colorings at praperies just opened in all the new designs and co-pe-half their value. Shrppard Knapp & Co., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. Remit by P. O. Order or in registered letter.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st, LONDON-No. 26 Selford-st., Strand, PARIS-No. 9 Rue Seribe.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-M. Gambetta died a few minutes before midnight on Sunday; his death was due to pymmia caused by suppressed crysipelas; the event has caused a deep impression throughout Europe. \_\_\_\_ The steamer Wheatfield, from New-York, December 14, for Leith, has been wrecked at St. Catherine's Point; the cargo will probably prove a total loss. Further details of the suicide of Count von Wimpffen are made public, - Preparations are making throughout the Sandwich Islands for the coronation of King Kalakana on February 12. A shock of earthquake in Halifax late Sunday night frightened the watchers in the churches

DOMESTIC.-Elisha H. Allen, the Hawaiian Min ister, died suddenly in the White House yesterday, === The President received callers, === Governor Cleveland was inaugurated. The Democratic Assembly caucus nominated Change for Speaker - The Domograffe officers were sworn in at New-Haven, Conn., despite the decision respecting black ballots. - Mayor Samuel Ca'ley, of Salem, Mass, committed su cide William Baldwin, Chief Commissioner of the message is not without its uses in concen-Highways, Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday. No. 10 breaker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston, Penn., was burned; loss, \$150,000. = The Watch-night meeting in the Reformed Evangelical Church, Reading, Penn., was disturbed by the discharge of a cannon. There was sleighing in San Francisco yesterday An exciting skating accident occurred yesterday near Kingston, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mayor Edson sent his message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, who met for the first time; New Year's was observed quietly in this city and Brooklyn. == Edward Stern, formerly Russian Vice-Consul at this port, died. = Several changes in business firms have been announced. = An employe of the Elevated Railway was knocked from the track by an engine and badly hurt.

Tore WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and occasional light snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 30°; average, 3278°.

The old year furnished the pious portion of the citizens of Halifax with a decidedly dramatic exit. While they were assembled in their churches to watch his departure and welcome the advent of his successor there came an earthquake which so badly unsettled their faith as nearly to cause a panic. There is nothing infirm about a year which can make the earth tremble when he steps off it.

Conspicuous among the good wishers of the Mayor and the new city administration vesterday was the Hon. John Kelly, who beamed satisfaction and benevolence upon everybody. Even the news from Albany that Governor Cleveland had taken a Tilden disciple for a confidential clerk did not disturb his serenity. Let us hope that no subsequent disagreement about the distribution of spails will destroy this beatific condition of affairs.

Our Washington correspondent sends the good news that the easy passage of the Pendleton Civil Service bill through the House is generally expected there. Mr. Kasson will probably report the bill to-day, having the good sense to waive his individual preference for his own bill. The country is watching this question with keen interest, and we are not surprised that no member of Congress is willing to endanger his political existence by openly obstructing the passage of the bill We do not anticipate that the joy of the Democracy will take the form of a public jubilation when the bill passes. There will be no bonfires and no artillery salutes.

The friends of the Tariff bill are, not unnaturally, anxious about the prospects of success. The great danger is the shortness of the session, only fifty-one working days remaining indirectly encourages the demagogues who 18 commutations, and in 1881, when 578 to complete the work of revision in the committees of the two Houses and final agree- be only too ready to act upon his suggestions. pardon and only 17 commutations. These ment and passage. As our Washington dispatches show, the Republican leaders are fully fidence in the present management of the Pubslive to the perils of delay and are determined to spare no exertion to push matters as fast as | to wonder why Senator Grady's investigation | pardons and 106 commutations were possible. All minor points of controversy of the department was so suddenly interrupted granted, and a year earlier 107 pathigh, filled with choice flowers.

Should be ruthlessly suppressed. The main just at the time when it beg an to be interesting dons and 66 commutations. Governor Cor-

thing is to get a tariff reform bill through at

this session. The New Year's reception at the White House was ended abruptly yesterday by the sudden death of the Hawaiian Minister, who was among the callers. An attack of vertigo prostrated him almost in the President's presence and he died before he could be taken from the house. In an interesting conversation held with him on the day before his death, he gave an account of his varied and somewhat remarkable career. Beginning public life as a Congressman from Maine, he was sent in 1849 as Consul to Hawaii, where he became a citizen, Minister of Finance, and Chief Justice, and finally Envoy to his native country. He said on Sunday that he came back to America intending to end his days here, little dreaming that the end was so

Gambetta's last words took the form of a prayer of thankfulness that death was coming to end his suffering : "I am lost; it is uscless to hide it : but I have suffered so much it will be a deliverance." His death has naturally created a profound sensation in Paris, and while his funeral is to be celebrated with purely civil rites it will be a pageant in which the whole city will join. The love of the populace for him was shown yesterday in their feroclous attack upon a man who offered for sale copies of a newspaper containing an abusive article upon the dead statesman. The papers were destroyed and the vendor barely escaped with his life. High estimates of his genius and services to France are paid by journals in all parts of Europe, but the most striking tributes to his power come from the newspapers of Berlin, which hail his death as the removal of a menace to the peace of Europe, "His decease," says one of them, "affords us better security for peace than any sort of alliance." The Speakership contest at Albany was

ended last night by the nomination of Mr. Alfred C. Chapin. The "strikers" and the lobby mustered their full forces against him. but he was nominated in the Democratic caucus on the second ballot, with only one vote to spare. General Spinola led the opposition to him, and the vote shows that he came dangerously near to defeating him. Mr. Chapin's nomination is undoubtedly the best which could have been made. He represents the honest element of his party against the lobby and the spoilsmen, and his friends believe he has the courage requisite to enable him to stand out successfully against these public plunderers. We most earnestly hope that he has, but the fight will be a hard one, and if he wins it he will earn the gratitude of all honest men. He goes into the office more heartily supported by the Republican than by the Democratic journals of the State. It was only yesterday morning that The World felt moved to call attention to this fact, and to warn the Democratic members against the risk of taking for Speaker the only candidate who was so singularly honored. We are pleased to observe that the members thus exhorted preferred the Republican advice to that of their own party papers. If they will continue to show that dis cretion throughout the session we shall have one of the best Assemblies which the State has been blessed with for many years.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

It is a custom, handed down from the time when the Board of Aldermen had the power to legislate upon all city matters, for the Mayor to send to it a message at the beginning of the year reviewing the work of the departments and making recommendations for future action. This custom has been duly observed by Mayor Edson, but it is curious to note, as a mark perhaps of the evolutionary period in our city government, that the Aldermen have not now any control over a single subject treated in the message read to them yesterday. They are which the Mayor refers, but it is beyond their power now to remedy even that nuisance. Still, the message is not without its uses in concenthe municipal system.

Mayor Edson has not undertaken to point ont in detail at the beginning of his term the abuses under which we suffer, or make recommendations for particular reforms, but contents himself with the general statement "that the improvements of the city have lamentably failed to keep pace with its remarkable growth. He naturally finds that this is not due to any lack of money provided by the taxpayers, but to radical defects in the organization and methods of the city government. What these defects are he will undoubtedly feel more keenly within a short time. The principal one he will probably realize when he asks the Aldermen within the next ten days, as required by the charter, to confirm his nominations for Police and Park Commissioners and to ful other vacancies. The Mayor looks to Albany for relief, but we fear he will look a long time and in vain to the present Legislature.

Some of the opinions expressed in the message are rather out of harmony with sound ideas in regard to the \$10,500,000 salary list of the city. For instance, in referring to the Mr. Edson states it as his belief that all patrolmen on the police force should be paid the same rate of salary; and as the law applies to the firemen also, he probably means to include them, though he does not say so. The law of 1880 grades the patrolmen according to length of service and merit, flxing the highest compensation at \$1,000. The patrolmen and fire men appointed before tle passage of that law are entitled to \$1,200 each per annum. This rate for them cannot be reduced, owing to wellknown constitutional restrictions. To carry out the Mayor's recommendation, therefore, al selaries would have to be increased to \$1,200. This would add to the present tax burdens of the city nearly three-quarters of a million dollars a year. An "equalizing" scheme of that sort was passed by the last Legislature against the earnest protest of Mayor Grace and Controller Campbell, but fortunately we had a Governor who promptly vetoed it. The per capita cost to this city of its police protection is now \$2 63, as compared with \$2 for Boston, \$1 20 for Philadelphia, 88 cents for Chicago and an average of \$1.25 in the cities of the lows or the prison is cuormous and United States. It certainly is not because we | are any better protected in New York that our police system costs proportionately so much more. If salaries could be equalized at a lower rate than \$1,200, there would be no objection to a change in the law. The applicants for places have not been reduced in number or the appointments in average merit, apparently, because of the reduced pay. It is unfortunate that while Mayor Edson seemingly finds nothing to criticise in the Police Department he thus ference, he granted but 32 pardons and

The taxpayers who do not have entire conlie Works Department and who have not ceased of Governor Robinson's administration 103

in favor of a new aqueduct, he recommends "that to a controlling extent the work be supervised by men of known integrity who possess some practical knowledge of such matters.' Other improvements recommended are new police station-houses, a new building for the Fire Department, an increased appropriation for the Buildings Bureau, enlarged accommodations for the Health Department and more public school buildings. All of these works will be of benefit to the city no doubt, and also the Harlem River improvement, the construction of new wharves and piers and other like matters touched in the message; but if all these works are carried out without any corresponding reduction in the ordinary running expenses of the city government, for which there are no recommendations in the message, we shall have a tax rate almost double what it is at presentan "improvement" that we know the good sense of Mayor Edson will try to guard against.

MR. GRACE'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Grace retires to private life with the good will and respect of substantial and public-spirited citizens. His was a peculiarly trying experience in the Mayor's chair. Elected by a combination of Democratic factions clamorous for spoils, the manner of his nomination and the nature of the elements brought together for his support made him an object of suspicion and distrust to the classes that were anxious to see the city well governed. But he showed that he was not the tool of any "boss." His unexpected independence alienated the faction leaders, and all through his term he was a Mayor without a party. He would not submit to Tammany dictation and he would not make terms with the Republican machine. The County Democracy lent him a half-hearted aid at times, but he was not pliant and subservient enough to suit their purposes. Under these circumstances it was difficult for him to get any nomination confirmed by the Aldermen, and impossible for him to count on the help of any party or faction in efforts for genuine reform. Bearing in mind the obstacles and embarrassments with which he had to contend, his administration must be pronounced creditable

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his voice and his vote were for a just economy. But he was not blind to the growing needs of this great commercial centre. Where a liberal expenditure would bring about good results he was not ungenerous. Though a Roman Catholiche never betrayed a wish to favor the institutions in which his faith was taught at the expense of the public schools, and the educational system of New-York found him a steadfast and sagacious friend. He did all in his power to check the deprayed prodigality of the Aldermen in lavishing valuable franchises and important privileges upon unworthy corporations and individuals. In his veto messages and his other official documents he insisted on a proper compensation for the city for grants of every kind. In these papers also be trequently and forcibly urged a reduction of the enormously excessive expenditures in the various departments and that they be purged of the political parasites which continue to fatten in so many of them. In his attempt to remove from office Police Commissioners who were notoriously unfit for the places which they disgraced, he was people and not a patrician, the gestures unfortunately unsuccessful. But his defeat was not due to lack of evidence against the accused they were to Mirabeau, and his eloquence officials. There was plenty of that. It was due to our vicious municipal system, which so cramps and cripples the nominal head of the Government that officially he is little better than a paralytic.

Because of the vices and defects of this system Mayor Grace was a to accomplish little. His voice was like that of one crying in the wilderness, and in our political desert few paid heed to him. He seemed to get disbouraged by the failure of his labors for cussion. Until he became Premier, he apreform, and at times descended to "practical peared in the tribune as a representative of olities" of an ancleanly sort. No apology can fairly be put forth for the character of some of his appointments. It has been said that it was necessary to make these bad appointments in order that other more important and better in a tone of authority. ones might pass the Aldermen. Doing evil that as for other people. But by all his official utterances and by most of his official acts Mr. Grace showed that he was trying to cleanse and improve the rusty, foul and jarring machinery of our City Government. With the exception of the few unfortunate appointments referred to, his administration deserves to be kindly remembered. We thought very ill of him when he was elected; and it gives us the greater pleasure to be able to speak thus of him as he goes out of office,

THE GOVERNORS.

The incoming and retiring Governors gracefully saluted each other yesterday at the formal transfer of the Executive power. Governor Cornell's greeting to his successor was dignified tired with the dignity of a great Minister, they and cordial; and Governor Cleveland's referenes to the retiring officer was noticeably hearty and generous. The Administration thus complimented passes into our State history as the been overestimated. To what extent they equal, whether for efficiency or for probity, of any that preceded it. Mr. Cornell himself was law of 1880, known as the Public Burdens Act, | Governor during his entire term-there was no power behind the Executive chair. He stood for the people from first to last. No Executive ever used the veto power more courageously or, on the whole, more wisely. Every item in the appropriation bills whose title to a place in those measures was not absolutely clear, felt the edge of his pruning-knife, Thus in the first year of his administration he struck from the Supply bill of 1880 nearly one hundred paragraphs, each one of which called for an appropriation, and made a proportionate subtraction from the Canal Appropriation bill to his patriotism and political ability by of the same session. This hewing to the line, in the interest of the taxislatures. They were unusually careful in their party efficient and homogeneous. Yet unjust appropriation bills to exclude items which of themselves.

In his use of the pardoning power Governor in vain. Calmly submitting to be styled coldblooded and without ordinary humanity, he held that, save under extraordinary circumstances, Executive interference was a public less impersonal than that which now is. wrong, since it tended to weaken the influence of the Judiciary and to cast reproach upon the jury system. The consequence was that in 1880, when 826 applications were made for Executive interfigures are in refreshing contrast to those of earlier years. During the last year, for instance,

will be glad to know that while Mayor Edson is | nell's pardoning policy was not such as to | this city last week was the occasion of a graceful commend him either to professional sentimentalists or professional thieves, but it certainly conserved justice and the public safety.

When Mr. Cornell was nominated for the Governorship we took occasion to predict that he would be elected, and that, like President Hayes, he would go out of office more popular than when he entered it. Mr. Cleveland enters the Governorship under far more auspicious circumstances, with a majority of nearly 200,000 at his back. We can offer him no better wish than that he may not go out of office less popular than when he en-

GAMBETTA'S SECRET POWER.

Lamartine in one of his imaginative flights described the clouds as assuming the form of the countries over which they pass, and human genius in like manner as modelling itself upon the epoch in which it lives and absorbing the individuality of the nation to which it belongs. He was referring to Mirabeau, who without creating the Revolution was its characteristic manifestation. So, also, has Gambetta been the embediment of the Third Republic. Its patriotic frenzy in the hour of foreign invasion, its retributive justice, its self-control and patience during years of repression and discipline, its morbid dread of Clerical intrigue and interference, its recuperative powers and practical instincts, its overstrained energy in political reconstruction, its hopes and its fears, its achievements and its failures, its versatility and its vagueness of purpose, its progressive tendencies, its conservative prejudices and its inherent lack of religious faith, have found a more adequate expression in the man than in the Assembly elected by universal suffrage, or in the constitution and democratic institutions of the France of to-day. If the populace gathers in silence about the house where he lies dead, just as it pressed around the coffin of Mirabeau ninety years ago, it is because he has been the personal embodiment of the French democracy in a momentous period of its history. If he had undisciplined vices, even vulgar weaknesses, so had the democracy, and he had also what his political associates did not have, and what the democracy in a vague, uncertain way felt that in its best moments it also had-the inspiration of genius.

Gambetta has been incomparably the greatest crator of the Third Republic. In 1869, when he was only a loquacious lawyer who had made an audacious speech in a press trial, he could command the admiration of the Imperialists. During the reactionary intrigues his invectives were masterpieces of denunciation, which imparted to France a thrilling sense of patriotic indignation. At the height of his political authority he had only to step down from the President's platform and ascend the tribune in order to reverse the policy of the Ministry of the day and to decree amnesty to the Communistic convicts. When a turbulent faction at Belleville wished to humiliate him they had to silence him by their tumult and uproar, and the hostile Deputies, who condemned his policy a year ago and dismissed him from the Premiership by an overwhelming majority, could not help applauding his speech. By birth a tribune of the of command were natural to flamed out from a soul at a white heat. If it was the blood of Italy that added intensity of passion to his eloquence, it was France, and France alone, that seemed to be speaking through him when he was in the tribune. His epigrammatic sentences, coined in the heat of debate or in his impassioned anneals to Belleville, the Mount Aventine of the Republic, were caught up and passed from mouth to mouth as the standard phrases of political disthe Nation. Others stood for constituencies and factions, but he was the only Deputy who seemed to have a secret understanding with the Nation at large, and to speak for it

It was because he was the tribune of the good may come is a poor business for Mayors people and was swaying powerfully the intelligence of the constituencies that the Deputies were unwilling to enlarge his political authority by sanctioning the Scrutin de Liste, His diplomatic policy caused uncasiness in many quarters, and his political associates. chosen often by caprice, and never with the cool, calculating judgment of a statesman, impaired his usefulness when he was in office; but the motive which induced the Deputies to vote against him was a secret dread of his personal ascendancy. They would have preferred to keep him in office and to diminish his prestige precisely as he himself had exhausted the reputations of previous Premiers; but when he refused to give up his chief measure and recombined to make the majority against him overwhelming, in order to convince the constituencies that his power had were successful in their ulterior purpose will never be known; but it is a singular coincidence that he whose lot it had been to proclaim the collapse of personal rule should not have escaped the suspicion, vague and unjust as it was, of founding a new order of government with a view to administering it for personal and sordid ends.

There is no evidence that Gambetta ever aimed at establishing a political dictatorship through a species of plébiscite in department elections. His enemies who unfeelingly accused him of plotting against the peace of France will probably pay tardy homage, now that he is dead, speedily adopting the scheme of electoral reform which he considered essential in order payers as against the tax-eaters, had that the Government might be made stable, a salutary effect upon the two succeeding Leg- the Constitution logical and the Republican as were their outcries against his ambition, could not give an entirely satisfactory account the Deputies were right in assuming that his will had acquired undue weight with the judgment of the Nation at large. He had what Cornell did equally well. The pressure that is his associates lacked—original genius; and activated actions. brought to bear upon the State's Chief this, with his oratorical gifts, made him a Executive to save criminals from the gal- great personage. This was his secret power; for it must not be forgotten that while France incessant. But the pressure was applied to him has accepted the abstract theories of republicanism, it has a genuino liking for great personages-a yearning for some form of government that will be thoroughly democratic, yet

PERSONAL.

It is said that Governor Butler intends to have an elevator put in the State House at Boston, if he has to pay for it himself.

Mr. Harvey M. Watterson, father of the Hon. Henry Watterson, is spending the winter in Washington.

Mr. W. W. Coreoran, the Washington philanthropist, received many visitors and almost countless congratulatory letters and floral tokens on Wedesday last, his eighty-fourth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft were among the callers, and President Arthur sent a large gilt basket, two feet high, filled with choice flowers.

act on the part of the host, Mr. Abraham Van Vechten, in presenting to President Potter, for the trustees, an offer to found a Van Vechten salutatory prize, in memory of his father, who was graduated at Union College in 1812.

Senator-elect Gibson, of Louisiana, is said to be considering very favorably a proposition to the effect that he shall assume the presidency of the educational institution to be founded in New-Orleans by Mr. Paul Tu'ane's \$1,000,000 dona-tion to that city. In case he does accept, he will resign his position as Senator almost immediately after being sworn in.

The family of President Garfield have been spending the holidays all at home together. Mrs. Garfield is busy arranging a memorial room, set apart to contain relics and mementos of her illustrious husband. The walls of it are covered with framed resolutions and letters of sympathy, and there will be tables and testers of sympathy, and there will be tables and cabinets loaded with similar tokens. When the arrangement is complete, the room will be one of the most noteworthy and sacred spots on earth, containing as it will expressions of love and respect from people in almost every nation of the world.

Mrs. George W. Melville, according to a writer in The Philadelphia Press, has changed greatly since she was released from the Norristown Insane Asylum. She has lost a great deal of flesh, and her eyes are now sunk far back into their sockets, while her face, pale and haggard, plainly shows the mental suffering she has endured. At present she is almost entirely destitute of food and money. Her servants have been discharged, and the housework is done by her daughter Maud. The money allowed her by her husband has all been spent, and she has now less than a dollar in the house, and barely food enough to last three days.

GENERAL NOTES.

The editor of a Dublin newspaper has framed and hung in his office a unique memorial of a reporter's forethought. It is a telegram which he received a few weeks ago, and it reads: "Please keep column open for dastardly outrage to be commifted at 11 o'clock to-night."

In one of the large Chicago shops the other the electric lights suddenly went out, and in looking un-der the dynamo for the cause, a large rat was seen with one leg raised as if about to take another step, with one leg raised as it about to take another step, motionless. The rat was dead and rooted to the spot. It had leaped or stepped first on one of the copper confuctors underneath the brush, and in stepping on the other closed the current so that it passed through its sody, killing it instantly. The machinery was stopped, the rat taken off, and then everything was all right again.

There has just been ordered for the Louvre a complete set of photographs of all the buildings of pecial historical and artistic interest in the world, and of the masterplaces in all the great museums and pleture galleries of Europe. This valuable collection will be placed at the disposition of any one desiring to examine it. It is also stated that a certain number of the Conservators of the Louvre will in future be sent abroad each year to visit all important collections, public and private, to follow the movement of artistic purchases and discoveries, and generally to make themselves ac-quainted with everything that is going on in the world of art.

The Boston Journal tells of an amusing inident that recently occurred in that city. A humane and large-hearted gentleman who does business down town ins been much pleased to observe, in his walk from the Back Bay to his office, every morning during the cold or stormy weather of the inst few weeks, a man who is med to appear with great regularity in one of the streets and scatter food about for the benefit of the English sparrows. This almoner of the biras is a matterof-fact, rather rough-looking person, whom one would not be apt to suspect of being accessible to the appeals of sen-timent, but on this very account his action seemed to the humane gentleman above mentioned all the more comnendable Accordingly he accosted him the other morning and said: "I am glad, my friend, to perceive that you have a kindly heart and can lend an ear to the crie of distress which arise at this inclement season from the in his head that the birds are starting and the continued of the courty morning and feed tem. I'm paid for it, and don't you forget it"—and he continued his subsidized ministrations. And the humane gentleman who had thought of stying him a quarter, reconsidered who had thought of giving him a quartet, reconsidered his purpose, and when he got down town tought there-with a couple of cigars for himself instead.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Massey, who ran as the Conservative andidate for Congressman-at-Large in Virginia, is determined to keep himself before the public whether he gets to Congress or not. He thinks that over 15,000 votes were cast for his successful rival on fraudient tax certificates. If these are thrown out it will leave him with a comfortable majority of 10,000, more or less. Mr. Massey must have an adding faith in the stupidity of the next House of Representatives.

There is much curiosity in Massachusetts to see what support Governor Butler will have from the Republican members of the Legislature. It is acknowledged that he will get such aid and that all the arts of rural members. The Boston Journal believes, and the ma-terial upon which he will exercise his cajelery and flat-tery, and it warms the legislators to be on their guard. The Republican leaders are evidently in a great state of treplantion.

Significant hints are made in the Democratic papers about the necessity for an extra session of Congress. The country has grown so, they say, that the short sea ton is inadequate for the transaction of the necessary business. The evident object is to enjoic Congress into wasting time and leaving so much work undone that the Freedeni will be compelled to call the Democratic House together on the 4th of March. The cancerness of the party to get its hands upon the legislative rains is thinly disguised.

Congressman Blackburn is evidently strip-

ping for a fight on the Speakership question. He scours the idea of withdrawing in favor of Mr. Carlisle so long as his chances are superior to that gentleman's, as he be eves them to be. He claims a majority of the Kentneky delegation and a strong support from Missouel Arkaisas and Louisiana. But be is withing to submit the question whether he or Mr. Carlisle shall withdraw from the contest to the delegation from their own State or to a committee of three gentlemen; or he will withdraw and support Mr. Morrison, of Blunes, if Mr. Carlisle will agree to do the same. Mr. Blackburn is either trying a built game or he is deceived as to his importance in the capes ker-ship contest. If his party's papers are an index his chances of election are exceedingly silm.

The rumor of a bargain between the Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, and Judge George Hondly, by which they were to pool their political fortunes, is ridicaled by the friends of the According to the story, the former was to be supported for the Senatorskip in place of Mr. Pendleton, while the latter was to be aided in his Gubernatorial aspirations. Tues would doublies have made a strong combination, This would doubliess have made a strong combination, but as the two men have been political enomies since 1850, the story is too absurd for belief. Mr. Payne's triends are possessed with the belief that he would have been the bemoeratic romainer for President in 1880 had it not been for the stubboraness of Mr. Itoadly in aividing the vote of Otio. So long as this wound continues to rankle, all talk of a combination between the two men is considered more amusing than probable.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, was free with his piedges before election, when he needed the were promised comfortable offices in case the Democrats carried the State is General William II. Green, of Hartford. He was teld that he should have his old position of Quartermaster-General if he would take hold of the canvass and ald in Mr. Waller's election. General Green accordingly "took hold" and Waller is now Governor of the State. When he made up his staff, however, another subject, taking General Green's stac.

Mr. Waller is either a little fresh in politics or that his anti-election promises sit very lightly upon his con-

PUBLIC OPINION.

BRAINS AGAINST MONEY-BAGS. Master Perry Belmont reverses the Biblical aduse. It is causer for the son of a rich parvenu, even though brainless, to receive the slavish adulation of New-York Democrats than one such sterling man as Abram S. Hewitt to get a recognition.

ANOTHER BLUNDER OF MR. PENDLETON.

From The Circianati Enquirer (Dem.)

One of the Tules land down by the Civil
Service bill is that "no person habitually using intextcating beverages in excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business or employment to which
the provisions of this act are applicable." This is negging in the temperance question. The distinguished
Democratic Senator from Onio in admitting this section
to his bill has as substantially placed himself in line
with the Onio Republican campaign of last summer as
he has with the Republican side of the Senate in a movement to keep. Republicans in office. Mobriety in the
Civil Service is certainly important, but le. us see how
far the temperance section of the bill will go toward securing it. Who is to be the judge on this point! Who is
to determine how far a man may go in flquor-drinking
before he can be charged with drinking to excess I is
there to be a sub-committee on "Drunks!" ANOTHER BLUNDER OF MR. PENDLETON.

AMUSING UNCERTAINTY ABOUT BUILER. The impression that General Butler's mes- pouse.

sage will be interesting is very general. This distinguished Governor-elect has a peculiar und. There is something Brobdingmagian in its operations. The grotesque element is very strong in him, and sometimes it prevails over all others. He lacks symmetry, but he is always lively. Even when he seeks to convey a false impression, the falsity is not what is most conspinous, but the carleature of truth strikes on the sense. General Butler has a good deal of the artist's temperament. He might have been a great pajuter had he lived in Italy 360 years ago, and we almost wish he had, so that we might contemplate his character at a historical distance. His force is amor, which covers all his productions like an atmosphere. Generally it is grim, but sometimes it scintillates with a genual light. It ought to do so now, after election. We entertain hopes that the message will be kindly as well as funny.

THE ORIGIN OF A DISTRESSING COOLNESS.

THE ORIGIN OF A DISTRESSING COOLNESS.

Cincinnati Commercial Washington Dispatch.

The reason, as given recently by one of Secretary Folger's frience, for the coolness existing between Conkling on the one hand and Folger and Arthur on the other, is substantially this: "When Arthur becomes of State. This he declined on the ground that he was out of politics and ambitious to make money, of which he stood badly in need. What did he want, was asked in a tonic that indicated a ready compliance. 'I have but one request to make,' said he slowly and with emphasis; 'I wan that follow Robertson kicked out of the Castom House.' In vain Arthur and Folger reasoned with him, it would be impolitic, they said, considering Arthur's manner of succession, to remove Robertson without cause. Already there existed a strong prejudice against the Administration, and it needed but a single false step of this sort to array solidly against them all the opposition of the Half-forceds. When Robertson's term expired Mr. Conkling should name his successor. In this strain they argued for over an four. Conkling latered patiently, with a succe of his haughty face. He never interrupted them for a mousent. When they finished insert hem since.

seized his hat and left the room. He has never gone near them since.

SENATOR BECK ILLUSTRATES CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Washington Correspondence (Leveland Leader.

While the debate on the Civil Service Reform bill was in progress, Mr. Beck, who occasionally says a bright thing, relieved the monotony by the following protry comment on the bill in hand. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was in the chair, and at the time the venerable Capitain Bassett, assistant serge-int-atarms of the Senate, and who for a soore of years was capitain-general of the Senate's pages, was leaung over to receive some instructions from him as presiding efficer. Senator Beck was hungry and thirsty and wanted Senator Voorhees to go down to the restaurant with him for refreshments. The Indiana Senator was a little tardy in responding, when Mr. Beck said: "On, come on Voorhees; never mind this Civil Service reform talk; it's all humbag. What do we want with it' Wo have good enough Civil Service reform now. Look at Gorman sitting in that chair, presiding over the Senate; sud he used to be a page running around this floor; and leok at old Bassett bowing and scraping to him, when he used to lead him around by the cap. All's that Civil Service reform enough? Come on, now." Mr. Beck's argament was convincing. Mr. Voornees yielded without a word, and the two went down stairs, and over Keatucky's famous and favorite bourbon doomed Civil Service reform.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

THE TRIBUNE ON CORNELL, WHEN HE WAS NOMI-

NATED. From The N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 4. 1879, FOR GOVERNOR, A. B. CORNELL."

"FOR GOVERNOR, A. B. CORNELL."

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will not be taken by surprise at the nomination of Mr. Cornell, after an informal ballot, by acclamation. They are used to getting from us the facts as they are, not as we might like to have them. They have, therefore, known all slong what were the obvious tendencies, which no honest observer could honestly misinterpret, and what was the probable result. They have not been told, day after day, that Cornell was demoralized; that Cornell was steadily lesing; that Cornell eartainty could not be nominated on the first bailot, and more certainly could not get as many votes on the second as the first; that Cornell was out of the field, and at last that Vice-President Wheeler's opposition definitely and finally put Cornell out of the field.

Mr. Cornell has never been the choice of this trains may for any office; never, up to this campaign, has he had a political aspiration which we have not opposed. If the Republican party of the State of New-York had followed our preferences, instead of its own, he would not be our candidate now. But, save for the dense ignorance of the whole State of New-York, north of the Harlem River, its wishes, likes and alsikes temper and tendency, which seems the normal condition of the average New-York editor, no man in this city need have been ignorant that for a year past the tide was running with steadily increasing strength in Mr. Cornell's favor. He managed editor, no man in this city need have been ignorant that for a year past the tide was running with steadily increasing strength in Mr. Cornell's favor. He managed the last cauvass, and up to the last hour the impression of the average in wspaper politician here was that he was to be beaten. When the returns that night began to show, as the result, in part at least, of his sailful work, the most brilliant and overwhelming victory this State had seen for years. A. B. Cornel because, and from that had repair he has remained, the leading figure in the State for the Governorshit.

had seen for years, A. B. Cornell became, and from that it year he has remained, the leading figure in the State for the Governorship.

It is judiciously remarked by The Graphic that he has been greatly belied by his enemies. Some of them have persistently fied about his chances, when every intellisent claims knew they were lying. Nearly all of them have raised their outery against his nomination without giving the puble any plain, straightforward reason why it was so important to defeat him. His private character is spoiless; his official record is without a flaw. In all the hurly-burly of ciamor, no man has chered to say a word against either. They have seemed to think it was enough to beat the tom-tom and make a big noise, welfer-ating merely that such a man must not be put forward. That is not, in an intelligent party, the way to keep him back.

ack.

One charge they did make, stereotyped and vague, but, ill damaging:—he was the machine candidate. The machine candidate, when he was turned out of office over a citine candidate, when he was turned out of office over a year age, and has not since been able to secure the appointment of a tide-waiter—when the very head of the old machine in this city was first against him—when the Custom Home was officered by his foes—when there was not a Federal officeholder in the State who had not been led to think his head would somehow rest firmer on his shoulders if he let Cornell alone! The machine candidate, and therefore specially obnoxious to every journal in this city that defended Murphy, every journal that defended Leet and Stocking, every journal that upheld lelknap and Baboock, every journal that through all the scandals of Grantism, which Grant's best friends deplore the most, steadily bowed the neck to every yoke the machine imposed! The machine candidate, whom it is the

lielknap and Babecck, every journal that through an instantial so of Grantism, which Grant's best friends deplore the most, steadily bowed the neck to every yoke the machine imposed! The machine candidate, whom it is the daily of all free Republicans to oppose, by supporting such an anti-machine man as Senator Pomeroy, such an absolute enemy to the machine as Mr. Starini. In one breath we are told that it is the best Convention the Sate has ever seen, full of the ablest men, most truly representative of the unbought, unbullied Republican masses, who will never yield to the machine, and the next moment that it is a machine-pracked Convention that merely registers the order of the machine by nominating on the first ballot, by acclamation, the machine candidate! Bablethelp to acclamation, the machine candidate! Bablethelp to acclamation, the machine candidate! Bablethelp to accompanion, the machine candidate! Bablethelp to accompanion that merely registers the order of the machine by nominating on the first ballot, by acclamation, the machine candidate! Bablethelp to account the proposition will make votes for him.

"But it is a slap at the President and the Secretary of the Treather the will make votes for him.

"But it is a slap at the President and the Secretary have sencer and as the President and the Secretary have sencer and as the President and the Secretary have sencer and as the President and the Secretary have when we knew it to be unpulatable. We take leave to say that this is no slap at them, and is not so intended by the Republicans of New-York, who make this nomination in add if it were it's the more pity that they put themselves in a position to be slapped. The removal of Mr. Cornell without charges, in the Jacco of his excellent official recort, and in deflance of the President's own rule that there should be no removal save for cause, was an imnecessary mistake, and there are no votes to be gained for the Administration, or for the Republican party anywhere, by raking it up now and discussing it o hapanoct. It is to consume as a soy, and it the repon-licans are children, they will refuse to support Mr. Cor-nell for Governor in order to keep Mr. Coukling from being President—otherwise not. The sum of the whole matter is this: Mr. Cornell is not an inspiring candi-date, but he will prove a good one. He is as old, as tried and as true a Republican as any of his opponents. He is a better organize than any of them. He has more expe-rience of an executive sort than any of them. And those

THE DRAMA.

MODJESKA AS ODETTE.

The drama of "Odette" is oppressed with two strong evils: it is unclean and fillogical in its morality and it is exceedingly slow and tedious in its moveastray because of inherent vice, subsequently presents she has been unjustly and lubimanly deprived of the society of her daughter. This is absurd. The author has, however, taken much time, many words, and many tedious incidents, to set forth this case of theat rical distress. During one of his four acts the herome does not appear at all, but the scene is devoted to the bringing in of cards, the introduction of various persons to one another's acquaintance, and the bald conversation of several dall men. In brief, the piece is over-juid with preparation, and the spectator of it soon becomes aware that he is boring for tears. Mmc. Modjeska acted Odette, and entirely improved each of the chief situations. Her assumption of the mood of wild, hysterical, morphine mood, in the gambling-house was magnificant; and in the expression of sudden revolt and deliance of her husband her hardness and implacable force-as indicative of the accumulated misery and resentment of many years—she exerted great power. Of her excellence in the simpler vein of pathos it is needless to speak. She always excels in that eleless to speak. She always excels in that elemont. Her appearance in the part was
beautiful. An image of such exquisite physical grace
and such harmony of gorgoous color is soldom seen. Sho
was much applauded by a mutitude of spectators. An
atting of Mr. Frank Clements and Mr. Owen helped to
relieve the monotony of a most doloful and werisome
general representation. The play was mounted in oid
and solied scenery and had about it an air of gloom and
decay most inappropriate to the night of a festival.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Florence appeared yesterday, at the Grand Opera House, and gave his excellent performance ing, skiiful in mechanism, and as beneficial to the auditor as it is creditable to the artist.....Mr. J. K. Emmett appeared yesterday, at Haverley's Theatre, at Frits, and was enthusiastically welcomed by a growded